

US CLAIMS

1. A method for determining, *in vitro*, predisposition to a venous thromboembolic disease in an individual, in which it is determined whether the individual has been infected with a bacterium of the *Chlamydia* genus, in particular *Chlamydia pneumoniae*.

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10 2. The method as claimed in claim 1, in which it is determined whether the individual has been infected with a bacterium of the *Chlamydia* genus, in particular *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, by assaying the level of anti-*Chlamydia* antibodies in a biological sample from said individual.

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20 3. A pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one agent active against infection with a bacterium of the *Chlamydia* genus, in particular *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, or of at least one agent effective against the inflammatory effects of infection with *Chlamydia*, in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, for preventing and/or treating venous thromboembolic disease.

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30 4. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 3, wherein said agent active against infection with a bacterium of the *Chlamydia* genus, in particular *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, is an antibiotic substance.

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5. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 3, wherein said antibiotic substance active on bacteria of the *Chlamydia* genus, in particular *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, is chosen from the group consisting of macrolides, tetracyclines, fluoroquinolones and rifampicin.

6. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 3, wherein said medicinal product is intended to prevent recurrences subsequent to a first venous thrombosis.

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7. A method for preventing and/or treating venous thromboembolic disease, wherein a prophylactically or therapeutically effective amount of an agent active on bacteria of the Chlamydia genus, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, is administered to a patient requiring such a treatment.

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8. A method according to claim 7, wherein said active agent is an antibiotic agent.

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9. A method according to claim 7 intended for the prevention of recurrences subsequent to a first venous thrombosis.

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